vulnerable points, (v); Telephone number 344921 (non-metered); *ia* widely advertised for dialing before digging the road at any place so that telephone staff may be deputed to be present while digging to guard the telephone cable and to take action in case of any inadvertantly or otherwise caused faults.

(d) No, Sir,

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (d) above.

New resources of energy

1983. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU:
SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA;

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plans have been prepared by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy for exploiting energy from new and renewable sources;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the time by when they are likely to be implemented; and

(c) the quantity of energy that is expected to be available from these sources?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Plans and programmes already under implementation during the Sixth Plan period include *-inter-alia* the National Project on Biogas Development propagation of Improved Chulhas, Utilisation of Solar Thermal Energy, development and application of solar photovoltaic devices and systems, production, conversion and utilisation of biomass, utilisation of urban waste and industrial effluents for energy purposes, utilisation of wind energy and rural renewable energy systems. Plans and programmes on a vastly expanded scale for the Seventh Plan are being prepared by the Working Group on Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

(c) Development of new sources of energy is in the initial stage. Contribution of these sources is expected to progressively increase and according to some studies, new sources could supply 20 per cent or more of total energy demand by the turn of the century.

Retention price and subsidies for fertilizers

1984. SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) what are the salient features of the schemes of retention price in vogue in the Fertilizer Industry;

(b) what is the retention price and the sale price fixed for each fertilizer produced by individual manufacturers and from which source subsidies are paid; and

(c) what is the amount of subsidies paid during the last three years, yearwise to individual manufacturers of fertilizers and how it is ensured that subsidy payment does not lead to inefficient operations and artificial costs?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The retention price scheme is applicable to the fertilizers whose prices are statutorily controlled by the Government. Under this scheme, a manufacturer is enabled to earn a post-tax return of 12 per cent on the net worth provided that the manufacturer operates at stipulated levels of capacity and also satisfies the prescribed norms of consumption in regard to raw materials, utilities, maintenance cost etc. If the net realisation of a manufacturer from the sale of fertilizers at the controlled rate falls short of his retention price, the difference i_s paid as subsidy to the manufacturer. On the other hand, if the net realisation is more than the retentio$_n$ price, the difference between the two is recovered from the manufacturer.

(b) Statement-I indicating the prevailing unit-wise, product-wise retention price and the product-wise maximum retail price is attached. (See beloto).

The subsidy under the retention price scheme is paid from out of the budget provisions made each year for the purpose.

(c) Statement-II indicating the amount of subsidy paid to individual fertilizer manufacturers, year-wise during the last three years (1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84) i_s attached. *(See below)*

As stated in reply to part (a) of the question, the retention prioe is fixed on the basis of norms determined by the Government both in regard to the level of operation and the consumption of raw materials, utilities etc. There is, thus, no question of the retention price-cum-subsidy scheme giving rise to inefficient operation and artificial cost.

Statement-I

Prevailing product-wise, unit-wise retention prices and sale price of fertilizers (in Rs. per M.T.)

Name of Unit	Retention Price	Notified Maximum Retail Price
Nitrogenous Fertilizer (Urea)		
Gochin	2962	Rupees 2150 applicable to all units
Barauni	3353	
Durgapur	2973	
Namrup	1669	
Nangal	2901	
Bhatinda	3472	
Panipat	3395	
Trombay-II	3133	
Trombay-V	3629	
Gorakhpur	3145	
Ramagundam	4201	
Talcher	4293	
Sindri	3236	
Neyveli	3441	
Madras	2541	
Kalol	1761	
Phulpur	3337	
Baroda	2038	
Tuticorin	2456	
Goa	2523	
Mangalore	2412	
Kota	2426	
Kanpur	2876	
Bharuch	3604	

Phosphatic Fertilizers of Different Grades

Name of Unit	Grade of Product	Retention Price	Notified Maximum Retail Price
1. Cochin	20:20:0	2673	2400
	16:20:0	2476	2150
	20:20:20	3045	2400
	17:17:17	2981	2400
	28:28:0	4068	3350
	18:46:0	4169	3350
2. Trombay	15:15:15	2349	1950
	20·8:20·8:0	2999	2200
3. Sindri	TSP (P)	3349	2200
4. Khetri	TSP (P)	2436	2200
	TSP (G)	..	2400
5. Madras	17:17:17	2402	2400
	14:28:14	2696	2800
	24:24:0	2816	2800
	18:46:0	3427	3350
6. Kandla	10:26:26	2504	2750
	12:32:16	2615	3000
	18:46:0	3068	3350
7. Baroda	18:46:0	3693	3350
8. Tuticorin	18:46:0	3619	3350
9. Goa	19:19:19	2750	2750
	28:28:0	3288	3350
	14:35:14	3028	3150
	18:46:0	3422	3350
10. Vizag	28:28:0	3423	3350
	14:35:14	3164	3150
	18:46:0	3617	3350
11. Ennore	16:20:0	2863	2150

Statement—II

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Manufacturer	Amount of Subsidy paid during		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	M/s. Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	3614·84	3395·43	5683·73
2	M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corp. Ltd.	486·41	1412·98	3338·98
3	M/s. National Fertilizers Ltd.	6244·38	13429·56	14316·77
4	M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	5528·67	6995·55	10973·57
5	M/s. Fertilizer Corporation of India.	3819·27	6978·41	13262·87
6	M/s. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	849·97	1271·56	1733·93
7	M/s. Indian Farmers & Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd	1322·37	5054·84	7530·71
8	M/s. Madras Fertiiizers Ltd.	1117·03	1284·70	2290·14
9	M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizer Co Ltd.	(—) 829·50	(—)57·88	885·39
10	M/s. Southern Pertro Chemicals Industries Corporation	1020·03	2739·65	4416·26
11	M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.	535·07	1637·27	2214·37
12	M/s. Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	326·75	514·79	980·89
13	M/s. Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals.	(—) 161·25	718·00	1732·21
14	Indian Explosives Ltd.	485·79	1436·23	6723·29
15	M/s. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertiliser Co. Ltd.	2·83	4331·71	8785·66
16	M/s. Coromandel Fertiliser Ltd.	169·06	793·29	786·29
17	M/s. E. I. D. Parry (I) Ltd.	436·50	286·11	522·74
18	M/s. Steel Authority of India Limited.	24·41	59·87	4·65
19	M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited	7·37	3·93	(—)7·45
20	S. S. P. Manufacturers	2500·00	2715·00	3825·00

Price control on pesticides

1985. DR, JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: Will the ' Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of the pesticides, insectivides and weedicides are produced by multinational companies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that like fertilizers these items are also essential agricultural inputs and their prices are high;

• (c) whether Government have considered the question of price control on any of these items and if sO, with what results;

(d) what are the reasons for not imposing price control on these items, when it is known that these , companies are making huge profits; and

(e) what are the profits of each multinational company on these products during the last three years, yearwise?